CO-OPERATION OF THE MACABEBES WITH THE AMERICANS.

PROPITIATORY NATIVES WITHOUT THE LINES-BREAKING THE NEW REGU-LARS-RETURNING VOLUNTEERS

Manila, Philippine Islands, May 16. Not all of the inhabitants of Luzon are active | regiments have arrived, and it will be insurgents. Indeed, a considerable number energetically oppose Aguinaldo and his plans. Of these native opponents the Macabebes co-operate the most openly and are best known. At first thought it appears strange that this tribe, native to the soil, is opposed in sentiment to the rebellion, living, as it does, in the very midst of the Tagalos; but that it is actually assisting in putting down the insurrection seems stranger were for years the allies of Spain, and assisted that nation against the many uprisings that have occurred in times past, it is seen that their attitude is like that held by certain of the American Indian tribes toward others of their race in some of the frontier disturbances.

It is wholly a matter of tribal hatred and feud, deep-seated and of long standing. Aguinaldo and his followers, recognizing that fact, have not even sought to enlist the help of the Macabebes, and have further fanned the flame by commit ting acts of extreme cruelty. Destruction of property and wanton murder of individuals have been perpetrated by insurgent bands in Macabebe settlements. The long existing enmity has again taken active form, and one large band of Macabebes is now quartered in the Walled City. To them are issued what is known as the native ration of rice and beef, and they conduct themselves and are by all considered as allies in every sense. Another band is with General MacArthur at the north, and are armed and used as scouts.

The Chinese, though not native to the islands, are much harassed by the Tagalos, and seek retribution in locuing at every possible opportunity. For this a number have been tried by military commissions and severest punishment adjudged. They are between the fires, for only last week the bodies of several Chinamen were taken from the Pasig River, horribly mutilated, evidently as a warning to others from the in surgent army.

MANILA TAGALOS INDIFFERENT.

The attitude of such Tagalos as are in Manila and its suburbs is seemingly one of utter indifference to the progress of the war. They have been suspected, no doubt rightly, of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, but they are absolutely undemonstrative concerning the daily defeats of their brothers in the field. Before the American troops had pushed out to a great distance from the city it was possible to hear the firing of outposts or lines even down on the Escolta, and it was not unusual to have the native driver of one's quilez point in the direction whence came the sounds of volleys or scattering shots, and say, with the air of one discussing a mere detail of the day's news, "Americanos mucho boom-boom; Filipinos mucho vamos."

Without the lines, as patrols work along the roads or scouting parties here through bamboo thickets and "high school" across rice fields from village to village, the little remnants of families, mostly decrepit old men, with an occasional young woman with pickaninny astride her hip, come to the roadside or across the paddy fields. They carry flat wicker trays with bunches of bananas, little heaps of the great, black wild cherries, or slices of the curious green bread fruit, so rank in color and so unwholesome in appearance. These they offer for sale; but if a soldier, under pretence of trying a new species of fruit, possess himself of a handful of their small stores, they but bow their willingness that he should do so, and say over and over again their one unforgettable word, "Amigo, amigo.

Others, foo, meet hat, thirsty detachments with great foints of bamboo, with pitcher-like handles of twisted branches, filled with water from the village spring or nearby stream, and there are offered with the utmost friendliness, and when the last drop has been drained from the clean, cool pitcher they hasten for chattering and fluttering about as a simple people do when those in authority accept simple

NATIVES ANXIOUS TO PROPITIATE.

In the actions of these villagers one sees nothing of the sullenness or bitterness so often displayed by the losers in the great game of power when played by civilized nations. They seem to desire only to propitiate with their humble means the individuals of the force that keeps Juan. Pedro or Tranquilino so long away from ginger garden or pineapple field. They are but the innocents, who live in fear and much want, while receiving many cruel lashes from the scourge of war.

Much sickness prevails among these unfortunates, as they now congregate in the halfburned and wholly desolate villages. Having in many cases lived in hiding for weeks in thickets or other secluded spots, they are in sorry condition to withstand disease. It happens that smallpox, though apparently little dreaded by the people, is the prevailing form of illness, and many deaths must surely occur during the hot

The natives, though practising many repulsive and non-hygienic customs, are nevertheless quite cleanly in person. As one passes through the long streets, where thousands live in squalor, one may see at any hour of the day little groups of women and children splashing and scrubbing in the stream that is flowing from the roadside hydrant or fireplug. It is not a half-hearted dip or shower that the little ones get. Many a repetition of "You dirty boy!" is there enacted. But it is early on Sunday mornings that the great bathing hour arrives. Then by families they come, and, while there is much gossiping among the idlers as they await their turn, the chief purpose is faithfully to scrub the | after years of argument, long before the Ameriwhole neighborhood. The women wear a single thin garment, bound tightly under the arms and reaching a little below the knees, and the men wear a pair of loose white trousers. There is, however, the greatest modesty in all. The bathing of a family concluded, it troops off through the dazzling sunlight, and shortly reappears, each member clad in his cleanest and best, and

On account of its Age and Rich Flavor



Hunter Baltimore Rye

is the Favorite

Of a large majority of those who are best judges of

A Fine Stimulant.

Perfectly Matured and

Mellow. A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 8 S. William St., New York, N. Y. the day's churchgoing or visiting is on. To the

eye, nothing can be more immaculate in person and clothing than is the Sunday morning parade of even the poorest native family.

Orders to that effect having been received.

many of the regiments of volunteers are being

changes of stations and shifting of duties are

resulting therefrom. These movements can only

be made gradually, since not all of the Regular

things; they have fought not only valiantly, but

skilfully. Something has been heard already of making such-and-such dashing colonel the can-didate for Governor of his State; and the men of

the Regulars, though knowing but little of pol

some weeks have already characterized the spasmodic firing the outposts of each newly ar-rived regiment indulges in for a few nights as

as the "underground" announces that the Steenth has moved in on the right or left to take the place of the battallon or regiment sent to join Lawton or MacArthur, the news in-

variably provokes many jokes about "rookie" regiments mistaking banana leaves shining and waving in the moonlight for the white uniforms of insurgents advancing to the attack. It is, however, not for long these jokes have founda-

corporals soon steady the little detachments, and the new men learn fast.

The versatility of an American regiment is

aptly illustrated by the recent demand made

on the 20th Kansas. When Caloccan was

reached by General MacArthur about four miles

of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad was within

the American lines, and from out the ranks of

the Kansas regiment there came expert track

repairers, engine drivers, firemen and all the

many other required employes for the opera-tion and maintenance of the line. Within a day a "division" had been organized, manned and set going with a corporal in charge as superintendent. As the columns have fought on

superintendent. As the columns have fought on to Malolos and beyond, the bridge gang has come out from the various companies of the same regiment, and, with "false work" or other ready device, built up damaged structures so that now the trains of the "20th Kansas Raliroad," as the men have dubbed the line, whistle for stations and grade crossings in approved American style, as they hurry supplies to the north or bring in the sick and wounded from the front to the great reserve bosnitals. The whole

front to the great reserve haspitals. The whole operates with as great regularity of service as that maintained by the Santa Fe or Union Pacific, in the Sunflower State itself. The American forces having taken over the line com-

can forces having taken over the line com-pletely, the directors of the English company

that owns the road have naught to do but pre

anat owns the road have naught to do but pre-pare what will undoubtedly be an enormous bill for "interrupted traffic," "prospective profits," etc., to be presented to Uncle Sam when he shall have released to them their "tea-kettles," "sidedoor electors," and "interrupted".

kettles," "sidedoor sleepers" and "approximately parallel streaks of rust."

The men of the command, like all soldiers, are

The men of the command, like all soldiers, are much given to song. A great favorite in their repertory has an off-repeated refrain, "Oh, let it be soon!" and when the company rhymester introduced a new stanza that had to do—"When shall we sail, through China Seas, to wives and sweethearts dear?" the chorus, a hundred strong, "Oh, let it be soon!" found a perfect echo in many hearts back on "the Line."

OUTLYING PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FORTIFIED.

Victoria, B. C., June 29.-Advices from Hakodate

state that Captain Sakichi, of the steamer Hokoku

that in the Southern islands the young Filipinos are constructing fortifications against emergencies.

Every port is garrisoned by a thousand or so vol-

about 20 per cent being armed with rifles (Rem-

STRANDED TEAMSTERS TO BE SENT

HOME.

BUT THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS WHO CAME ON

THE BUFORD MUST PAY THEIR OWN

PLANS FOR CUBAN RAILWAY.

OPPOSING INTERESTS WANT CONCESSIONS

-INSURANCE QUESTION TO BE DECIDED.

Havana, June 29 .- The Cuban Central Rail-

road controversy is exciting great interest.

his intention of purchasing every foot of rail-

way in the island, and to build the Cuban Cen-

tral line to connect all points. He bought sev-

eral lines with English capital placed at his dis-

makes almost the same statement, and has al-

most daily interviews with Governor-Genera

Brooke. He asserts that he has unlimited capi-

tal for building purposes, and that he received

a concession from the Spanish Government,

cans intervened in Cuba. His proposals are re-

ceiving a good deal of attention from the local

press. The public is divided in opinion regard-

ing them, many believing that General Green-

wood is thoroughly earnest and sincere. There

is a universal desire to have a railway through

the centre of the island, irrespective of who

An interesting point has come up in connection with the insurance companies. These or-

ganizations now have to lodge their capital in

the Cuban Treasury, instead of the Spanish, as

that under the new rule the only change is in

the place of deposit, and that in all other re-

spects the law is as before. That is to say, the

money can now be paid in American coinage.

Accordingly, a company which must deposit a

million pesetas need not lodge \$200,000, but,

taking the peseta at the present rate of Gov-ernment exchange, which is 12 cents, instead of twenty, need lodge only \$120,000. The ques-tion is one, doubtless, finally to be settled in the

The citizens of Matanzas protest against

storing the cemetery to the ecclesiastical au-thorities. It is asserted by those who are par-ticularly active in their opposition that the

Church, though always regarding the cemeter)

TWO DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER.

the War Department the following death report,

Washington, June 29.-General Brooke has sent to

consecrated ground.

builds it.

unteers, whose weapons, however, are crude,

SOLDIERS RUNNING A RAILROAD

old sergeants and smar

being only the process of acclimatization.

tion for continuance;

VOLUNTEERS PREPARING TO GO HOME.

made ready to return to the States, and many GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST BATTLE NEAR MANILA AND THE GALLANTRY

PROVOKED A CONFLICT.

OF AMERICAN TROOPS. Washington, June 29.-The report of Major-General Thomas M. Anderson, commanding the First some months before all the States here Division of the Eighth Army Corps in the first batrepresented will have had the opportunity to welcome home their quotas. These re-turning regiments deserve all sorts of good tle with the insurgents in the Philippines, was made public by the War Department to-day. It is dated February 18, and relates mainly to the operations of February 5. The report is in part as follows:

A line of delimitation had been agreed on be seen the department commander and the insurger pino authorities. Finding that we did not hold line of delimitation, the Filipino military forces anced beyond this line and began to throw up a midable line of intrenchments. They also contics, can appreciate the qualities that make a good colonel. When the volunteers have gone the Regular regiments that are now being ham-mered into an efficient force from a body of men 75 per cent recruits will take up the work. ormidable line of intrenchments. They also con-tructed other intrenchments. They also con-tructed other intrenchments. As the insurgents aw their formidable works approaching comple-ion, they became more insolent day by day, and naily did everything they could in insolence and asults to provoke us to begin the conflict. As they were permitted to go and come through our lines i will, they knew just what troops we had, where hey were located and that we were making no islible preparations for defence. It seems proper make these statements in order to justify the sertion that no troops ever behaved better under tense provocation, showing excellent discipline ad self-control. To per cent recruits will take up the work.

Just now, and until they get their shore legs on, each Regular regiment as it arrives is held in the trenches for a short time. The soldiers of those organizations that have been in the island

Intense provocation, showing excellent discipline and self-control.

The First Brigade of this division was under Brigadier-General Charles King. The Second Brigade was under Brigadier-General Samuel Ovenshine. The only preparations which could be made for battle, in view of orders to stand on the defensive, were the assignment of the different organizations to places on the firing line and the selection of positions for the artillery. Nothing more, apparently, could be done, as our Government had to preserve a waiting policy until the Treaty of Peace with Spain was signed. Nevertheless, as an attack from the front might be followed by an uprising in the city, this procrastination placed the Army under a great disadvantage.

At 2.40 a.m. on the morning of the 5th the insurgents opened fire on blockhouse No. It with Mauser rifles. I had just ridden up to my head-quarters in the city, from which I had telegraphic communications with every part of my command. I first telegraphed corps headquarters for permission to take the offensive when it became light enough to do so.

on to take the offensive when it became ugations to do so.
At 7 o'clock I directed General Ovenshine to sen artillery fire on blockhouse No. It and the cods near by, and to be prepared to drive the semy from the Malate front, and if they yielded sally, to turn to the left with part of his command and sweep the enemy from his entire front. Successful, to be ready to reinforce King's right not turn the left of the insurgent force operating from Santa Ana. This project was not carried out ntil later in the day, as permission was not given a assume the offensive until 8 o'clock. In the acan time the firing on King's line became heavier is the day advanced.

ADVANCE AT LAST AUTHORIZED.

At last, at 8 o'clock a telegram came from Major-General Otis, authorizing an advance, if not made too far. I went at once to Battery Knoll, taking with me the Wyoming battalion. Finding three companies of Californians, I placed there seven companies under the command of Colonel Smith of the 1st California, and directed him to decloy and advance in line with the rest of King's brigade, substituting this for the intended co-operation of Ovenshine.

General King was present, and was ordered to advance as soon as Smith deployed. These officers received this order with delight, their troops with enthusiasm. The movement began at \$20 a.m., with a rush over the creek in our front, a cheer and ratifling volleys as the whole line advanced, not by rushes, but with a rush. The insurgent line fell back before our advance, fighting, however with spirit. At the same time the California battalion charged and drove the enemy out of Santa Ana, driving them from stone walls and convents, churches and houses, and fighting their way through blazing bamboo huts from which the natives were firing.

Brigadier-General Ovenshine, commanding the Second Brigade, had the North Dakota resiment

convents, churches and houses, and fighting their way through blazing bamboo huts from which the natives were firing. Brigadier-General Ovenshine, commanding the Second Brigade, had the North Dakota regiment, under Lleutenant-Colonel Treumann, occupying the old Spanish trenches from Fort Malate on the bay to an almost impassable swamp, which divided his line into two sections. At about 16 o'clock Ovenshine ordered an advance. The North Dakotas drove the enemy from their front back to the Carmelite convent. Major Potter, with Matile's hattailon, 4th Infantry advanced through the woods. After a desperate fight the enemy were driven out, but not without inflicting serious loss upon us. Hearing of the successful advance of the North Dakotas. I telegraphed General Ovenshine to carryout the project 1 had arranged with him, to attempt to roll up the enemy by a movement from right to left. As there was a long delay in carrying out this order. I repeated it several times by telegraph, and aids were sent with oral orders. It was at last found that he was under a false impression that he had received other orders from the corps commander. When this misapprehension was removed he made the movement with Maru, just returned from the Philippines, reports | D about 20 per cent being armed with rities (Remingtons). They are, however, full of patriotism, and state that they will not yield to the Americans. The Hokoku Maru was warmly welcomed by the Filipinos, who consider the Japanese to be of a kindred race, and hope for assistance from them. The Filipinos were prepared to pay for arms and ammunition, and said the Japanese vessels visiting the Islands could take return cargoes of hemp. Captain Sakichi says he only sold the insurgents two revolvers and the cook's knives. plete success. The coolness, energy and bra-of the officers and men of this division are thy of the highest consideration. Beginning he left, the Idaho regiment, under Major Hig-did splendid service. Major McConville, who ed under my command in the War of the Re-on, was killed leading his on, was killed leading his battalion, like the e and faithful officer that he was. Captain ttington is especially commended by his

VOLUNTEERS FIGHT LIKE VETERANS The Washington regiment, under Colonel Wholey, received its baptism of fire. Its men fought like veterans. From the California regiment I expected excellent service. Colonel James F. Smith RAILROAD FARE.

The thirty discharged Army teamsters who, as told in The Tribune yesterday, arrived here on the Government transport Buford last Monday from Cuba and Porto Rico, practically without funds, and who have been unable to obtain transportation to the places where they were hired, because of an error in their discharge papers, will soon be on their way home if they report to Colonel Amos S. Kimbail, depot quartermaster, in the Army Building. He has received instructions from Washington to furnish them transportation as fast as they apply for it.

The soldiers who also came here on the Buford and who spent their transportation money, which they received when they were discharged, will be obliged to devise their own ways and means of reaching their homes, as the Government has fuifilled all its obligations to them and can make no further provision for them. The discharged soldiers it appears, spent nearly all their money in the belief that, as they had received free water transportation, they would also be sent to their homes or places of enlistment.

PLANS FOR CUBAN RAILWAY.

To the skill, energy and bravery of our two brig-de commanders, Brigadier-General Charles King ind Brigadier-General Samuel Ovenshine, the credit of success is largely due. I am grateful to them for their energetic and loyal support. The medical separtment of the division, in its chief surgeon, Major H. W. Cardwell, did everything that skill and energy could do in the care of the wounded, extend-ing their aid also to the wounded Flippinos. The entire division staff was with me at the front, and I am indebted to its members for patient, ener-retic and most efficient service. Señor Castenada, when he was here, declared

MINISTER HUNTER NOT DILATORY.

posal. General Greenwood, who is in Havana, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAYS THERE HAS BEEN NO DELAY IN PROSECUTING THE PEARS CASE

Washington, June 29.-The State Department has taken notice of certain charges made against United States Minister Hunter by B. B. Pears of

delaying the prosecution of the claim for indemnity against Honduras on account of the killing of his prother. It is relierated that there has been no dehas already presented the claim for indemnity, that the State Department has firmly declined to enter-tain several dilatory propositions emanating from the Government of Honduras, and that mean-while it has been informed by persons appearing to be fully authorized to represent the interests of the dead man that additional information bearing on the case was on its way to Washington. of this statement it is pointed out that Mr. Hunter

EXAMINATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

was formerly the case. They take the ground CONTROLLER DAWES MAKING ARRANGEMENTS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY

changes which are being made for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the force of National bank examiners, the Controller of the Currency is arranging for a series of examinations by spe examiners of the office, who will not be limited to any particular district, but who will be enabled by the examination of banks in the large commercial centres to gain a better idea of some of the large lines of credit extended to different individuals and corporations in the country. Arrangements have also been made for a temporary exchange of lists of banks by the examiners of different districts, in order that the work of one examiner may be, to me extent, a check on the work of another.

as a leading source of income, has invariably taken advantage of the poor in connection therewith, compelling them to pay exorbitant sums when renting graves for their dead, and then at the expiration of the terms, remorselessly disinterring the bodies and throwing these into unconversated ground. In the New-York district, because of the excep tional nature and large amount of work. Forrest Raynor will be the resident and permanent examiner. It is not the intention of the Controller to ap district, but such assistance as Mr. Raynor may district, but such assistance as Mr. Raynor may need will be rendered by the special examiners of the office, who are engaged in the general work referred to in the larger cities of the United States. The need of some system of examination of the work of examiners and of their methods, as well as the need of a more therough investigation of the larger lines of credit granted to certain corporations by the banks in different cities, has suggested this action by the Controller, and he hopes for good Twenty-seventh-Santiago, Musician James Mc-Carthy, Company G. 5th Infantry, yellow fever; Puerto Principe, Sergeant Hugh Letow, Company C, 8th Cavairy, yellow fever.

FILIPINO INSOLENCE.

FILIPINO INSOLENCE.

GENERAL ANDERSON TELLS HOW THEY

PROVESTING THE Controller also expects to call together at certain times in the year the examiners of banks in the larger cities for the purpose of comparing notes and giving him more intelligent information in regard to loans and bank management.

THE OLDEST LIVING BY MANY DEAD.

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THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

DR. BOYD SAYS THE RESULTS OF ITS WORK WILL BE IMPORTANT.

Washington, June 29.-Surgeon J. C. Boyd, of the Navy, one of the American delegates to the recent Tuberculosis Congress in Berlin, has returned to Washington, and is preparing a report for the Department on the work of the congress, Dr. Boyd thinks the results will be important. The chief question now interesting the profession is the preparation of an effective serum to combat the The most promising work is Dr. Behring, one of the most prominent European specialists. The results obtained by Dr. Behring have attracted the attention of the medical world and are being pushed as rapidly as is with careful scientific work. The profession sees no reason why the development of a tuberculosis serum should not revolutionize the mortality rate in consumption, as much as has the development of the antitoxin of diphtheria.

The development of consumptive sanitariums in Europe is another matter that has attracted much nterest among the profession on this side of the Atlantic. It is now assured that the disease in its earlier stages can be checked. With the building up of the patient's general condition he is less liable to a recurrence of the disease after leaving the institution even if the lung tissue already destroyed cannot be replaced. Even in advanced stages the disease can be so checked that an individual may with care and a good climate live out his allotted span of life with only a fraction

of the lung area possessed by a normal subject.

Preparations are now being made for the estabshment of a consumptive ranch in the high and dry region of the Southwest for the benefit of the merchant marine. There is a large percentage of asymptives in this service, though there is little trouble with the disease in the Navy, the physical trouble with the discase in the Navy, the physical examination there weeding out practically all the suspicious cases before they enter the service. The chief objection to the location as now planned for the marine sanitarium is the long distance inland making the transportation of invalids difficult and expensive. Good pesuits are expected, however

DEFICIT SMALLER THAN EXPECTED.

TREASURY OFFICIALS CONFIDENT THAT IT WILL NOT EXCEED NINETY MILLIONS.

Washington, June 29 .- The Treasury officials are now confident that the deficit for the present fiscal year will not exceed \$90,000,000. estimate was a little short of \$100,000,000, but in the last few days the receipts have been rather above the estimates, while the expenditures have fallen

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS. Washington, June 29.-The following Army, Navy and Marine Corps orders have been issued: ARMY.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Governor's Island for examination of such officers as may be ordered before it.

Detail: Major-General WESLEY MERRITT. Colonel CHARLES C. BYRNE, assistant surgeon general. Colonel JOHN I. BODGERS Mth Artillery. Colonel CHARLES A. WOODRUFF, Assistant Commissary. General of Subsistence: Major JAMES P. KIMBALL. surgeon, First Lieutenant T. BENTLEY MOTT, 7th Artillery, recorder. deutenant-Colonel JOHN N. COE, 13th Infantry, is di-rected to report to the board for examination

ting Assistant Surgeon HYMEN M. COHEN, now at Willets Point, will report to Company B. Battalion of Engineers, to accompany that command to San Francisco.

Major GEORGE B. DAVIS, commissary of subsistence, U. S. V., is relieved from the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, and will proceed to Chicago and relieve Lieutenant-Coionel Henry G. Sharpe, assistant commissary general of subsistence, as purchasing and department commissary, and will also relieve Major Frederick A. Smith, 1st Infantry liate major and commissary of subsistence, U. S. V.), as chief commissary. Department of the Lakes.

Major OSKALOOSA M. SMITH, commissary of sub-sistence is relieved as purchasing and depot commis-sary at (incinnati, and will report to the acting com-missary general of subsistence as an assistant in his

office following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: So much of orders of June 20, as assigns First Lieutenant GEORGE MONTGOMERT to Watervilet Arsenal is revoked, and he will proceed to Baltimore and relieve First Lieutenant Lawson M. Fuller of inspection duties. Lieutenant Fuller will proceed to San Francisco for temporary duty.

cting Assistant Surgeon THOMAS W. BATH will proor WALTER L. PISK. Come of Engineers, upon being relieved from duty at Portland, Ore, will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of En-gineers for duty in his office.

Cartain EDWIN A. ROOT, 10th Infantry, will report in person to the Adjutant-Grancal for temporary duty in his office. The assignment of Second Lioutenant ALLEN SMITH.

colonel ALERRY P. MORROW is relieved as professor at the East Florida Seminary, Galnesville, Fla.

First Lieutenaut JESSE M.I. CARTER, 5th Cavalry, is relieved as assistant mustering efficer at Augusta, Ga., and will proceed to Nashville to relieve Second Lieutenant Harry L. James, 3d Artillery, from the charge of general recruiting station in that city, and the branch station at Memphis.

Acting Assistant Surgeon ROV A. WILSON is relieved at Camp Meade and will proceed to Willets Point, for

Acting Assistant Surgeon HARRY A. BARNHARDT is refleved at Camp Meade, and will report to the 19th Infantry to accompany that command to Manilla. Captain NAT P. PHISTER, ist Infantry, how on sick leave will report to Captain Joseph Garrard, 5th Cavairy, at Cincinnati, for assignment to temporary general recruiting service.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM G. SILLS, 8th Cavairy, will proceed to West Point for assignment at the Academy. resignation of First Lieutenant JASPER E. BRADY, 18th Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect September 20.

et Lieutenant CHRISTIAN BRIAND, Porto Rico Battallon Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Governor's Island.

Lieutenant C. N. MATHEWS is ordered to the Solace July 1 for the Asiatic Station Assistant Surgeon P. M. BOGAN is ordered to Boston Navy Yard.

Captain C. S. RADFORD, assistant quartermaster, is granted six dars' leave from the 24th inst.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR TO COMMAND.

Washington, June 29.—Secretary Long to-day signed an order designating Captain H. C. Taylor to command the North Atlantic Squadron during the month's leave of Admiral Sampson, which be gins early next month.

NO SANTIAGO DAY HOLIDAY.

Washington, June 29.-In connection with the MAYOR SAYS CITY OFFICIALS SHOULD NOT HAVE IT WHEN THE PUBLIC DOES NOT.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday vetoed the resoluion of the Municipal Council making Monday next (Santiago Day) a holiday in city offices. The Mayor

"I return herewith without my approval a reso lution adopted by you on June 29, relative to closing the offices of the city on Monday, July 1, 1899. My objection to this resolution is that, fect. it makes for public officials a holiday not cured by law to the public generally." WANT FATHER PISCOPO BACK.

A committee representing the congregation of

he Church of the Most Precious Blood, at No. 115 Baxter-st., called at the home of Bishop Farley, at No. 306 East Thirty-seventh-st., yesterday, and presented a petition signed by 5,000 persons, bers of the church and friends, asking for the return of Father Bonaventura Piscopo, the former

patsor of the Church, who was transferred to Pittsburg, Penn, about four weeks ago.

Bishop Farley, in his reply, told the committee that the petition was perfectly legitimate. He would see what could be done. When Archbishop Corrigan returned he would lay the matter before him and unite with the petitioners in asking for the return of Father Piscopo.

There died yesterday one of the oldest citizens of New-York, Daniel F. Tiemann, who used to play in the open fields just north of City Hall Park; caught perch in the stream that ran through Canal-st., skated on Collect Pond, where the Tombs now stands; saw the first steam railroad enter the city; witnessed the introduction of Croton water supersede the pumps; saw Central Park laid out, the public school system introduced, the State National Guard, the Police and the Fire departments established; was thrilled by the Astor Place riots, the laying

EX-MAYOR DANIEL F. TIEMANN

of the Atlantic cable, the second war with England, the Mexican War, and several flerce Indian wars; watched his native city grow from 96,000 to nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants, and was honored with the highest office in its gift, the Mayoralty, in 1857.

Mr. Tiemann was ninety-four years old, and had been in feeble health for some time. Up to a few years ago he was actively engaged in the lieving that industrialism meant democracy and the business of manufacturing colors, paints and oils, as his father was before him. He was born in Nassau-st., near Beekman-st., on January 9, 1805. His father was Anthony Tiemann, who came from Hesse Cassel, Germany. His mother came from Cambridgeport, Mass. The boy gained his early education in the school of the old Lutheran Church, at Frankfort and William sts., and later, when his father, who had a great taste for farming, moved up to Twenty-third-st., where he bought a house and a large piece of land, attended the school of Ebenezer Whiting for seven or eight years. When he was thirteen his father took him to the city and started him with the wholesale drug house of H. H. Schieffelin & Co., at No. 193 Pearl-st. He stayed with them until he was nineteen years old, rising from the position of errand boy to that of retail clerk, boarding in the mean time with the other clerks in Mr. Schieffelin's family.

In 1824 a customer of the firm from Georgia offered him a place as clerk in his business for \$250 a year and his board. He consulted with his father and mother, and they decided to have him stay at home and offered him the same inducement to go to work in the old house of A. Tiemann & Co., of which his father was the head. He started with them, carting goods, and First Lieutena it LOWIS C. SCHERER, 4th Cavalry is relieved from duty in the Adputant-General's office, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding general, Department of California, for agricultural commanding general, Department of California, for agricultural commanding general. seven or eight men. He was then put in charge of the factory, and one of his first acts was to drop all of the hands who were addicted to drinking the home-brewed beer, of which a supst Lieutenant WILLOUGHBY WALKE, 7th Artiller, new at Fort Monroe, will report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary charge of the appliances and material pertaining to the department of chemistry and high explosives of the Artillers School of the Martiners and high explosives of the Artillers School of in 1828 his father retired, and he and his brothers took the management of the business, under the title of D. F. Tiemann & Co. The factory in the old village of Manhattanville, now almost indistinguishable as a locality from the rest of the city, has grown into a large establishment, which gives employment to a big force of work-

Mr. Tiemann was closely identified with the political history of the city, having held many offices. In 1838 he was elected Assistant Alderman from the Sixteenth Ward, and in 1839 as Alderman. In 1838 there was a Republican majerity in the Board, but in 1840 the Democrats were in the majority, and he was elected chairman of the caucus and later president of the Board, resigning almost immediately in favor of Dr. Williams. One of his acts while on the Board was to secure the stopping of the sale NAVY.

Commander R. W. MILLIGAN (chief engineer), is ordered to the Navy Yard. Norfolk, July 1.

Lieutenant-Commander C. P. HOWELL is detached from the Resolute and ordered to the Navy Yard, New-York as member of the board to inspect stores.

Lieutenant-Commander J. S. OGDIEN is ordered to additional daty in connection with machinery of the Columbia and other vessels in reserve.

Per following officers have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, Junior grade: H. A. PEARSON, F. L. CHADWICK, F. D. READ, C. J. LANG, H. B. PRICE M. E. FRINCH, B. B. M. CORMICK, W. K. GISE W. BALL, W. V. POWELSON, J. B. P. PRINGLE, B. S. KELLOGG, E. H. CAMPBELL, O. P. JACKSON and F. H. CLARKE, Jr.

Lieutenant C. N. MATHEWS is ordered to the Solare. the nomination for Mayor by the Citizens' Committee, and defeated Fernando Wood for that office. His administration was distinguished for Ensign A. ALTHOUSE is promoted to lieutenant (junior grade).

MARINE CORPS.

Major GEORGE RICHARDS, assistant paymaster, granted three days leave from 26th inst.

Major GEORGE RICHARDS assistant paymaster, is granted three days leave from 26th inst. ship of Horace Greeley, who, though an oppo-nent on political grounds, was a personal friend and lent his efforts to secure his nomination and election. In 1871 he was induced to accept the nomination as State Senator, and was elected, defeating Henry Genet

defeating Henry Genet

He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the New-York Historical Society, the St.

Nicholas Society and a trustee of the Eye. Ear
and Throat Infirmary of Harlem. He was also director of the Seventh Ward Bank for three or four years while Samuel N. Dodge was its president, and had been a trustee of the Cooper

Union since its organization.

He married Miss Marcha W. Clowes, a niece of Peter Cooper, on August 30, 1826. Their children were Peter Cooper Tiemann, Mary Newell Tiemann, Julia Antoinette Tiemann, Mary Clowes Tiemann, John Anthony Tiemann, Sarah Cooper Tiemann, Robert Pettigrew Tie-mann, Martha Clowes Tiemann, Daniel Tie-mann, Jr., and Benjamin Field Tiemann.

mann, Martha Clowes Teemann, Daniel Tiemann, jr., and Benjamin Field Tlemann.
Mr. Tlemann, when his homestead in Manhattanville was cut up by new street openings,
moved up to Audubon Park, and spent his remaining years in a fine old mansion surrounded
by oaks and elms. He was fond of commenting
on the marvellous growth New-York had made
under his very eye. As an instance, he used to
relate how his father in 1820 purchased a plot,
with 81 feet front in Broadway and 136 feet
front in Nineteenth-st., for \$250. In 1840 he
sold it for \$27,000, and in recent years Arnold,
Constable & Co. paid \$480,000 for it. He used
also to relate with great gusto the prophecies
of those who said, when the Astor House was
built, that it was too far uptown for a hotel.
He sometimes capped that story by saying that
the time was not far distant when Mount Morris Park, in Harlem, would be thought as far ris Park, in Harlem, would be thought as far Gowntown as Washington Square is now. The funeral of ex-Mayor Tiemann will be held

to-morrow at the Tiemann homestead.
hour has not yet been determined. The
Dr. John P. Peters, of St. Michael's Episc Church, Amsterdam-ave, and Ninety-ninth-st will officiate. The burial later, in Greenfiel will officiate. The burial later, in Greenfield Cemetery, Hempstead, Long Island, will be pri-

Joshua B. Underhill, son of the late Charles R. Underhill, of Chappaqua, N. Y., and a lineal descendant of the famous Indian fighter, Captain John Underhill, died from apoplexy on Tuesday, while on a visit to his sister, Hannah M. Isaac, Cornwall Landing, N. Y. Mr. Underhill was born on the old homestead at Chappaqua, N. Y., where his father was born and died, and where his grandfather, James Underhill, lived during the grandfather. James Underhill, lived during it.
Revolution. On September 12, 1896, Mr. Underhimarried Elizabeth C. Greene of Vermont. I moved to Palmyra, N. Y. in 1875, and in 1877 moved to Elba, N. Y. He came to this city in 1891, ar was living here at the time of his death. If the was a member of the Orthodox Society of Friends. He leaves a widow, two daughter and a son. He was an uncle of D. Harris Unde nill, of Brooklyn. His funeral and burial weighted at Chappaqua.

GENERAL CHARLES F. ROBBINS.

Great Neck, Long Island, June 29.-General Charles F. Robbins, Brigadier-General under Go ernor Hill's administration, died last night at his home, Lakeside, neur Success Lake, Lakeville, after prolonged illness. Death was due to Bright's disease. He was sixty-three years old. For many years he was inspector of the State rifle range at Creedmoor. When a young man he joined the 7th Regiment, and was promoted to rank of corporal after a brief period of service, and after having filled various offices in the regiment was made captain of Company C. On account of his knowledge
of military affairs he was made Brizadler-General
by Governor David B. Hill. General Robbins was
a stanch Democrat and was prominent in the politics of the party. He moved to Lakeville ten years
ago and purchased the Edward Willets farm. For
two years he had been in failing health. He leaves
a widow and one daughter. Mrs. William Clarke
Roe, whose husband is a well-known Manhattan
lawyer. The funeral will be held on Saturday, and
burial will be private. filled various offices in the regiment was made cap-

REFUSED TO CHEER DEWEY.

REFORMERS AT BUFFALO WON'T AP-PLAUD THE ADMIRAL.

REMARKABLE THEORIES PROMULGATED AT THE CONFERENCE.

Buffalo, June 29 - The National Social and Political Conference resumed its session this morning for the discussion of non-partisan efforcs in political reform.

The subject is divided into eight subdivisionsexpansion and militarism, permanent internal tribunal, proportional representation, recall or impera-tive mandate, single tax, non-partisanship, temperance and organized labor. Each speaker was limited to ten minutes, with twenty minutes for discussion under three-minute rule. The Rev. H. W. Thomas, of Chicago, presided, and discussed "Expansion and Militarism." Mr. Thomas was one of the first to espouse the cause of the Cubans. In speaking of the war in the Philippines, he declared it the saddest thing in the history of the United States. As militarism tended to despotism he opposed it, hepreservation of the liberties of the pen. During Mr. Thomas's remarks not a syllable of applause

greeted his mention of Admiral Dewey's name. William J. Ghent, of New-York, took the opposite side of the question, and declared that popular sympathy was with the Government. "When it is possible," said Mr. Chent, "for a man to me the magnificent victory of Dewey, without the loss of a man or a ship, and to speak of the great victory at Santiago, where not a single ship and only one life was lost-when this is possible in this country without a single sign of applause, I say to you that it simply illustrates the impotency of the body

that it simply illustrates the impotency of the body before which the remarks were made."

Professor George D. Herron, of lowa College, declared that "we are living in this country to-day under a military dictatorship of the most contemptible kind. This is an illegal war, and we are being governed without a constitution in America to-day. We are in that same period from which the Roman Republic passed to the reign of the Cæsars, who were simply chiefs of police for the property classes." His remarks caused a sensation.

property classes. His remarks caused a better tion.

Miss Lucinda B. Chandler, of Chicago, put in an earnest plea for the expansion of the love and liberty in the hearts of the people as the true safe-guard against militarism. Frank J. Stevens, of Philadelphia, characterized the affair in the Philippines as "murder of people, murder of the love of freedom and of our fellow-men.

Professor Richard T. Ely, of Cambridge, Mass. speaking on "Cooperation" brought out the fact that the British co-operative societies in one year divided profits amounting to \$33,50,000. The Scottish and English societies owned, among other things, eight steamships. He said that while there was craft selfishness in some labor organizations, and while all were not perfect, as a whole organized labor was doing much good.

MRS. RAMSEY INSANE.

DOCTORS SO REPORT. AND A CORONER'S JURY SO DECIDES TRIES TO KILL HERSELF

WITH A HATPIN. The jury in the inquest regarding the death of Harvey J. Ramsey, whose throat was cut by I wife "because he snored." rendered a verdict that the man came to his death from an incised wor in the throat caused by a razor in the hands of Grace Edith Ramsey, while temporarily insane, Coroner Bausch "emanded Mrs. Ramsey to the Tombs after the verdict was announced. She will remain there pending action on an application to a. court of record for her discharge on the plea of insanity. The application will be made at once by

While being taken back to the Tombs by Policeman O'Rourke, who is detailed at the Coroner's office, and Mrs. Sarab Bird, one of the missionary women visting the Tombs, Mrs. Ramsey pulled a long pin from her hat and tried to thrust it into her neck. She made several attempts to wound herself in the neck with the pin before Policeman O'Rourke could take the pin from her. Each time she aimed the pin at her neck she inflicted only a slight cut. At the time she was greatly excited, alment before. She was even then suffering from in-tense nervousness, but as her manner was not demonstrative her caretakers were deceived as to her real condition. As Policeman O'Rourke took the hatpin from her she fell down and lay prone on the floor. "I don't want to go back to the Tombs," she maaned. "I want to die. I want to go to my nusband." though she seemed to be in a tranquil mood a mo-

Just then Warden Hagan and two of his keepers ame along, and they helped O'Rourke in removing her to the Tombs.

The proceedings in the Coroner's court were bried to the Tombs, and the Coroner's court were bried to the Tombs on R. Campbell, the Tombs physician, and Dr. R. H. Sayre who had together observed the prisoner in the Tombs, testified that the woman was insane at the time she cut her husband's throat, and that her principal aim in life now was to commit suicide.

THE LEGISLATURE'S EXPRESS BUSINESS.

According to a dispatch from Albany, the United States Express Company, of which Senator Thomas C. Platt is president, has secured the business, formerly divided between the American and Na-tional Express companies, of transporting express packages sent out by the Legislature and the various State departments, the yearly disbursements for this service, aggregating about \$40,000. The dispatch added that Senator Platt's company had on obtaining this contract established an Albany office, and would probably enter into active competition with the American and National com petition with the American and that political influence would be brought to bear in behalf of the United States Express Company. A Tribune reporter, who called yesterday at Senator Platt's office to ask if the company had in fact secured the State's business, was referred to Second Vice-President Wood, who said: "I know nothing about it. You'll have to see the superingulated of that division" (at Albany). nothing about it. You'll have to see tendent of that division" (at Albany)

